

# Nashville Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1862

**CITY BAKERY RE-OPENED.**—The Bakery of the undersigned having been closed for some time, the public are informed that hereafter they can obtain fresh bread in the afternoon of each day. I will also keep on hand a good article of Rye Bread. Please give me a call.

E. O'CONNOR,  
Corner of Summer and Union Sts.  
Sept. 12-31.

We had the pleasure of meeting our old friend Hann in this city yesterday, one of the gentlemanly proprietors of that popular Louisville house, the United States Hotel. If any of our friends want to be well taken care of, let them call on HALL & HARRIS, when they get to the Falls City.

**THEATRE.**—We notice that to-night is set apart for a benefit to Mr. CLARENCE HAMILTON. If the old adage is true that "good wine needs no bush," then it is a self-evident fact that Mr. HAMILTON needs no commendation from us to acquaint the public with his merit. That he is an industrious and pains-taking artist, every one who has visited the theatre this season is perfectly aware. We trust that to-night he will be greeted with a full house. The bill offered is one of the most attractive of the season. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column for particulars.

We would like to communicate some military information to our readers, could we do so without detriment to the public service. We will content ourselves with stating that there is a vast force of Federal troops in Kentucky. Besides Gen. BUELL's force, and over forty thousand new levies, a large and well drilled army will soon be there. We feel confident that all will be well.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that an order was issued by Col. J. V. GUTHRIE, on Monday, directing the arrest of the rebels in Covington and vicinity, who have let no opportunity pass to insult Federal soldiers going on to their premises for the purpose of procuring water. Men, who may offend in like manner, will also be arrested and confined in the county jail. A building has been selected in which the women will be placed for safe-keeping.

## Skirmish at Tyree Springs

From several passengers, who arrived from Tyree Springs yesterday, we learn that a party of about seventy-five Federal infantry, with three pieces of cannon, were fired upon yesterday, from a thick wood, near Tyree Springs, by a large body of rebels, with muskets and artillery. The firing was returned briskly, and the rebels soon retreated. On our side, a Quartermaster, a Lieutenant, and a private were wounded, two of them severely. One Confederate was killed, another severely wounded, at least; but as the assaulting party was sheltered by a thick undergrowth, it was impossible to ascertain the whole extent of their loss. Our artillery shelled the woods thoroughly. Our informant thought that they were Michigan troops.

## A Vallandigham Caged.

We have many convenient Union men about here, Mr. Editor, as you and your readers are aware. The Federals don't hurt them; the Confederates don't hurt them. The Confederates sometimes quarrel with them, or seem to quarrel, it is true; but the quarrels are gotten up for effect, that the Vallandighams may pass currently with Union men. With the unobtrusively Secesh, many of these convenient men are held as "enemies of the South," and I have known them to be endangered by misapprehension of this sort. The rebel leaders, however, are posted, and know these protest fellows to be their best friends, because they are useful.

A bird of the Vallandigham tribe has just been caught and caged, as I learn. His name is D. W. KNIGHT, and he has been for some days pretending to be a refugee from his home, near Hickman's Ferry. Mr. K. has been very busy about the State Capitol and other Union headquarters in this city for more than a week, claiming protection. But some who know a thing or two, and don't forget what the knave observed that when the pretended fugitive disappeared for a short time, he ever returned unharmed by the terrible guerrillas in pursuit of him.

During the summer of '61, the same gentleman had many battles with the Nashville Vigilance Committee, in which the casualties invariably footed up, killed, 000; wounded, 000; missing, 000; prisoners, 000. After several sham campaigns, in which

They did not fight, and consequently lost, and gained the ground, for miles around. We covered with their blood.

I believe Mr. KNIGHT took a Southern oath, under a flag of truce.

Yesterday, suspicion led to an arrest of the enterprising gentleman. Arrest was followed by search. Search produced from his pockets certain correspondence with Vallandighams in the North, showing the part Mr. KNIGHT has been assigned by a few secessionist rebel leaders in the North. On the evidence of these letters, he has been put where the horrible guerrillas can't pursue him—in the Penitentiary.

ALBANY.

## Views on the Battle-field.

A volunteer nurse from Washington, who spent Friday and Saturday on the battle-field beyond Bull Run, has furnished the National Intelligencer the following experience:

I left Washington Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, in company with a large passenger train of volunteer physicians and nurses. At Alexandria the doctors were requested to remain. I think the greater proportion of the civilians in the train also went no further. A number, however, proceeded on the train of box and platform cars. The greater part of these left at Fairfax Station, and probably returned by the next train to Washington. We left the train at Bull Run Bridge, and went on foot through Union Mills Station to Centerville, arriving there at 10 o'clock at night on Sunday.

I accompanied an ambulance train of about fifty ambulances from Centerville to the battle-ground, under a flag of truce, arriving at the latter point about 12 o'clock on Monday morning. Went to work under direction of Medical Director McCallister, to bring in the wounded from the field. Some thirty volunteer civilians were thus engaged. We brought in about three hundred to the surgeons' headquarters, being more than sufficient to fill the ambulances provided. Many wounded were also carried on stretchers from the woods and fields to points on the roadside where the ambulances might conveniently reach them. The ambulances and stretchers were filled with the wounded. Some were carried on stretchers, some on blankets, some on the ground. The wounded were also carried on stretchers from the woods and fields to points on the roadside where the ambulances might conveniently reach them. The ambulances and stretchers were filled with the wounded. Some were carried on stretchers, some on blankets, some on the ground. The wounded were also carried on stretchers from the woods and fields to points on the roadside where the ambulances might conveniently reach them.

After much delay, in taking the parole of the wounded in the train, and of sixty or seventy wounded who were able to walk, the train proceeded to Centerville, arriving there about 4 P. M. It was there stopped by the rebel officers in command of the post and conducted to Gen. Stonewall Jackson's headquarters, about five or six miles distant, where we arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. After some two hours' delay, the party in charge of the train received from Gen. Jackson a pass through the Confederate lines, and we wended our way slowly back to Centerville, over a rough dark road, at great expense of suffering to the wounded, reaching there about 12 o'clock at night. There we camped, and distributed some soup, coffee, and brandy to the wounded. These supplies were received from the rebels, who had captured (as we were informed by one of our surgeons, who had remained at Centerville, in charge of the hospital supplies. As Tuesday night was cold, we borrowed one hundred blankets from the rebels (being hospital blankets of the captured stock), to make the wounded as comfortable as possible.

On Wednesday morning at sunrise the train started for Washington, under the escort of rebel officers, coming by the way of Fairfax Courthouse and Falls Church, and proceeded to Alexandria in the evening.

## INCIDENTS AND APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Our own dead, with the exception of a few, were lying unburied up to Tuesday morning. The bodies of the dead and a large share of the wounded were stripped of their shoes, hats or caps, and all their accoutrements and their pockets rifled of everything of value. We were assured, however, that this was done by camp followers, and that Stonewall Jackson had dealt severely with the marauders whenever caught. We saw not a single dead rebel, and but very few wounded. The dead, it would seem, were carried from the field for the most part, and secretly buried. One wounded man stated that on Sunday, when a great many of the rebels were visiting the battle-field, they were kindly furnished with water and biscuits.

On Tuesday sixty-one citizens of Washington—a portion of the volunteer nurse corps—passed us at the battle-field on their way to General Lee's headquarters, in charge of a rebel guard. They had straggled through the enemy's lines without the protection of a flag of truce, and had been taken prisoners. I presume they were paroled, but it is possible that they have been sent to Richmond.

We saw many thousands of rebel soldiers. They are clad in all varieties of costume—many of them being barefooted; but they are well armed, and although contemptible, talk exultingly and defiantly.

While on the battle-field we saw two trains of Confederate army wagons, moving northwardly towards the Bull Run mountains. Also, several batteries of artillery moving in the same direction. From this we inferred that a movement was making towards the Upper Potomac, and from conversations with rebel parties, I think that Hill's and Longstreet's and Ewell's forces—Ewell himself was wounded—have gone in that direction, and that it is the intention of the rebels simply to menace Washington, while the true point aimed at is by the way of Leesburg into Maryland. I judge so, because they talked confidently of attacking Washington, which I inferred was to mislead us. These accounts and statements were, however, from subordinate officers and privates. The Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, who is a chaplain in the rebel army, informed us that 48,000 more troops were on their way from Warrenton, coming up. I cannot say whether he spoke truth.

We noticed that a large number of horses in rebel hands, and also many baggage wagons, were taken away by the rebels while we were on the battle-field, and that none of our party had been taken prisoners while wandering over a portion of the field distant from the Surgeon's quarters.

Only a portion of the battle-field of Friday and Saturday is that of the 21st July, 1861—the greater part of it being west.

Most of the rebels whom we met were courteous, but some of them spoke with bitterness of the "Yankees"—the general appellation applied to the Union forces.

## STONEWALL JACKSON'S HEADQUARTERS.

On Tuesday night General Jackson's headquarters were between the Warrenton and Alexandria and Little River Turnpikes, at a point five miles east of Centerville, and in the neighborhood of Fairfax C. H. We passed by the side of the camp for a mile. The soldiers

were bivouacked under the trees, being without tents. Some of the soldiers told us that Gen. Lee's headquarters were about a mile distant. We saw Jackson, who was very little different from a private. He had an extensive staff, but his couriers taken from the ranks, as we conversed with one of them, who was intelligent and communicative.

We saw Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on Wednesday at Fairfax C. H., where a large body of Stuart's cavalry are stationed. The last rebel videttes were stationed about three miles beyond Fall's Church. One of them told me he had a New York Herald at the day before, and to ensure a doubt expressed he showed it to me.

A rebel lieutenant told us that they had shot a courier bearing despatches from General Halleck to Gen. Pope, and were therefore advised of the calling in of our forces to Washington.

**HEADQUARTERS OF CLARKSVILLE.**—We are gratified to learn that Clarksville has been recaptured by a detachment of Federal troops sent out from Fort Donelson by command of Gen. Grant. They crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river and came upon the rebels at Providence, some two or three miles west of Clarksville, where they were soon surrounded, from whence they were soon expelled. They then took refuge in a stable and subsequently in a brick house, but were driven from both and across Red River. The rebels, under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward, then retreated through the town and took the road towards Russellville, but afterwards branched off towards Clarksville, where the Federal officers in command sent in flag of truce demanding a surrender, upon which the citizens laid down their arms and returned to their ordinary avocations. The messenger who was dispatched to Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, at Russellville, was intercepted, so that we have no minute particulars of the fight. The rebels made no attempt to defend the town, but passed through it in their route very hurriedly. The citizens who were found in arms, but laid them down upon the summons to surrender, are doubtless those who so willingly aided Woodward to capture the city from Col. Rodney Mason, and afterwards treated the Union residents with great cruelty. If our surmise is correct, we trust that proper retribution will be visited upon them, and that the wrongs of loyal inhabitants will be amply avenged.—*Tem. Journal.*

The following is one of the emancipation passes issued by Gen. Curtis to a colored family who had been persecuted by the rebels and forced to do service in the rebel cause:

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTH.**  
Waver, Helena, Ark., July 10, 1862.  
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 23.—Young, Rice and family, colored persons, formerly slaves, having by direction of their owners been engaged as the rebel service, are hereby confiscated as being contraband of war; and not being needed in the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, and are forever emancipated from a master who permitted them to assist in an attempt to break up the government and laws of our country.

By command of Major-General Curtis,  
J. C. BREWER, Lieut. and A. D. C.

## Fight at Bull River Bridge.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7, 1862.—The passenger train for Bowling Green, which left at seven o'clock this morning, returned from this side of Shepherdsville, twenty miles south of there, bringing reports that the small Union force, in stockades, protecting Salt River bridge, were attacked this morning by a large force of rebel cavalry, with artillery, supposed to be mountain howitzers. When our informants left there was heavy musketry and cannonading. Reinforcements have been sent from here, but the bridge will probably be destroyed before their arrival. No telegraphic communication now exists with any point south of Louisville.

**More Big Guns.**—The Fort Pitt Works are turning out the immense fifteen inch guns now at the rate of three a week. These guns weigh each in the rough 70,000 pounds, and apart from the difficulty of casting, the labor of handling, turning and finishing such a mass of metal must be immense. There are four of these guns now in the lathe, and by the time these are out there will be ready to take their places. It is the intention to turn out three a week, we believe, for the balance of the year. These guns are intended for the new "Monitor," and are the most formidable of their character in the world. Arrangements are now in progress for casting a twenty inch gun. This latter gun will throw a ball of one thousand pounds, and is expected to have a range of four miles.

**The Crops in England.**—The weather has been very wet for some days in the southern and midland counties in England, materially interfering with harvest operations; but in the north it had been dry and warm and very favorable for the crops. The Mark Lane Express admits that the more that is known of the wheat crop the less satisfactory does it appear. The Agricultural Gazette gives a large number of special reports, and comes to the conclusion that the wheat crop is the worst for several years; that barley is barely an average; that oats are a fair average; and that beans and peas are generally good.

**SIGEL, McDOWELL.**—The Edition of Sunday, contains a letter purporting to give the particulars of the difficulty between Sigel and McDOWELL, reported some days ago. The substance of it, as Sigel, while engaging the enemy, observed McDOWELL being a headstrong chief to the rebels. He immediately rode up and demanded an explanation. The reply being very insulting, Sigel resented it with a pistol shot, the ball striking McDOWELL's scabbard.

This statement purports to come from an eye-witness of the occurrence. The Volkblatt also states that Sigel, disgusted with the corruption and inefficiency of the military commanders in the East, will resign if not relieved from service in that quarter.—*Sta. Gazette.*

Mr. Joseph Tyler surprised the citizens of Detroit, on Wednesday night, by mounting a hog and riding through the streets, to the music of the animal's unearthly squeals. In justice to Mr. Tyler it should be stated that he was an epileptic, and so fast asleep that he did not become conscious of the ridiculous figure he was cutting until the porker tumbled him into the river.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

All subscribers in arrears to the Nashville Daily Union are respectfully requested to pay the *Arrears*, or call and settle at the office, or their paper will be discontinued.

## Particular Notice.

Mr. P. D. WHITSON has assumed the control of our city subscription list. He will see that the Union is delivered regularly to city subscribers, every morning. He will also make collections promptly, at least every two weeks. No money taken but Tennessee, or pay funds.

We have a large quantity of old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, which we will dispose of at 40 cts. per hundred.

## HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD.

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 10, 1862.

Hereafter any citizen found in the streets of Nashville between the hours of 9 P. M. and sunrise (daylight) without a written pass, will be arrested and confined. Passes to be out after 9 o'clock P. M. will only be granted at the Headquarters of the Major-General Commanding.

By command of  
Major-General THOMAS.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,  
Colonel 1st Tennessee Inf.,  
Sept. 12 Provost Marshal.

## HEADQUARTERS PROVOST GUARD.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 9th, 1862.

From this date, the sale of intoxicating liquors (spirits, malt or vinous) wholesale or retail, publicly or privately, is forbidden in the city of Nashville and vicinity.

This order is positive, and applies alike to Hotel, Restaurant, Saloon, Barroom, Grocery and Griggery, and any violation of it will be summarily punished.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,  
Col. 1st Tenn. Inf'y,  
Sept. 10-51 Provost Marshal.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**—During these war times it is the duty of all to save as much as possible 25 per cent of your expenses can be saved by exchanging your Greenbacks for Tennessee money as in a majority of cases \$5 in the best Tennessee Bank bills will go quite as far as \$5 in any other money. This exchange can be made on the best terms at the Insurance Office of W. J. Mann on College street (opposite Sewanee House).

Aug. 27-62

## HEADQUARTERS 1ST TENN. CAVALRY.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 22-1862.

(Orders No. 10.)

All officers recruiting for this Regiment, will immediately forward to these Headquarters a report showing the strength of the party, present, and absent, and will hereafter, at least once a week, make a similar report, exhibiting the gain and loss, if any, since last report.

By order of Col. STOKES.

JOHN MURPHY, 1st Lieut. & Adjutant,  
1st Tenn. Cavalry. Aug. 25-62.

## HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE DIST.

Medical Director's Office, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25th, 1862.

General Order.

Medical Officers of the Army and Volunteers are hereby directed to report at this office immediately on their arrival in this city, to state their business and authority.

E. B. SWIFT,  
Surgeon, U. S. A., Med. Director.

## Recruits Wanted!

FIFTEEN RECRUITS ARE WANTED FOR

Battery "A," 1st Tennessee Artillery.

Any man who will enlist for one year, and will receive the regular bounty, and who will be sworn in as a recruit, will receive \$100.00, and will be paid as soon as they enlist, by recruiting officer.

Office next door below the City Hall.

## House Servant Wanted.

I wish to hire a servant girl, U. S. married, who is capable of doing all kinds of house work. The best of references will be required.

Apply at No. 25 Market street, opposite the Watkin House.

## CHARLES H. GREEN.

AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Office, No. 35 CHURCH STREET, 1st Floor.

## Bakers Wanted.

A FEW GOOD STEADY BAKERS, AT THE

Nashville, Tenn., 48 College street.

Sept. 12-62. J. B. ALLEN.

## PICK HANDLES.

1,000 good heavy split

Pick Handles, for sale by

WM. LYON

## COFFEES MILLS, DOOR LOCKS AND

SHUTTERS, for sale by

WM. LYON

## Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. KING, formerly of New York, is

located at No. 100 of Louisville, Ky.,

and has been for several years

the treatment of private diseases for 30 years, and

has been successful in many cases, and is

now in the city of Nashville, Tenn., and

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## Bank Note List.

CORRECTED DAILY BY W. E. CHILDS & CO.

N. E. COLLEGE STREET.

See Times publication for the United States Treasury Notes, and for the State of Tennessee.

Bank of Tennessee, \$100,000,000

Bank of Nashville, \$100,000,000

Bank of Clarksville, \$100,000,000

Bank of Memphis, \$100,000,000

Bank of Louisville, \$100,000,000

Bank of Cincinnati, \$100,000,000

Bank of St. Louis, \$100,000,000

Bank of New York, \$100,000,000

Bank of Philadelphia, \$100,000,000

Bank of Baltimore, \$100,000,000

Bank of Washington, \$100,000,000

Bank of Richmond, \$100,000,000

Bank of Charleston, \$100,000,000

Bank of Savannah, \$100,000,000

Bank of New Orleans, \$100,000,000

Bank of Mobile, \$100,000,000

Bank of Pensacola, \$100,000,000

Bank of Tampa, \$100,000,000

Bank of Jacksonville, \$100,000,000

Bank of Orlando, \$100,000,000

Bank of Miami, \$100,000,000

Bank of Fort Myers, \$100,000,000

Bank of Naples, \$100,000,000

Bank of Genoa, \$100,000,000

Bank of Venice, \$100,000,000

Bank of Rome, \$100,000,000

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